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APPLICATION FOR PATENT

FOR

COMBINATION RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION TRANSPONDER
(RFID TAG) AND MAGNETIC ELECTRONIC ARTICLE
SURVEILLANCE (EAS) TAG

BY

BRADY
COFINO
DUAN
GAMBINO
MOSKOWITZ
SCHROTT
VON GUTFELD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation of Application No. 09/181,505 filed October 28, 1998, which is a continuation in part of U.S. Application No. 09/071,413 filed May 1, 1998, now U.S. Patent 5,939,984 issued August 17, 1999. Said Application No. 09/071,413 in turn claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/070,136 filed December 31, 1997. Said Application No. 09/181,505 claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/102,476 filed September 30, 1998, and also claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/093,088 filed July 16, 1998. Said applications 09/071,413, 60/093,088 and 60/102,476 are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Incorporation by Reference

The following US Patents and Patent Applications are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entirety:

U.S. Patents

<u>Patent No.</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Attorney Docket No.</u>
5,521,601	05/28/96	04/21/95	YO995-0088
5,528,222	06/18/96	09/09/94	YO994-180
5,538,803	07/23/96	11/23/94	YO994-0073
5,550,547	08/27/96	09/12/94	YO994-185
5,552,778	09/03/96	11/23/94	YO994-0232
5,554,974	09/10/96	11/23/94	YO994-0071
5,563,583	10/08/96	11/23/94	YO994-070
5,565,847	10/15/96	11/23/94	YO994-0072
5,606,323	02/25/97	08/31/95	YO995-157
5,635,693	06/03/97	02/02/95	YO994-0215
5,673,037	09/30/97	09/09/94	YO994-184
5,680,106	10/21/97	10/27/95	YO995-0219

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	<u>Patent No.</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Attorney Docket No.</u>
	5,682,143	10/28/97	09/09/94	YO994-170
	5,729,201	03/17/98	06/29/95	YO995-109
	5,729,697	03/17/98	04/24/95	YO995-076
5	5,736,929	04/07/98	06/07/96	YO996-085
	5,739,754	04/14/98	07/29/96	YO996-115
	5,767,789	06/16/98	08/31/95	YO994-213
	5,777,561	07/07/98	09/30/96	YO996-178
	5,786,626	07/28/98	03/25/96	YO996-031
10	5,812,065	09/22/98	12/08/95	YO995-124X
	5,821,859	10/13/98		

U.S. Nonprovisional Patent Applications

	5,729,697	03/17/98	04/24/95	YO995-076
	5,736,929	04/07/98	06/07/96	YO996-085
15	5,777,561	07/07/98	09/30/96	YO996-178

U.S. Nonprovisional Patent Applications

	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Attorney Docket No.</u>
	08/681,741	07/29/96	YO996-037
20	08/660,249	06/07/96	YO996-084 (allowed 4-28-98)
	08/621,784	03/25/96	YO996-031
	08/626,820	04/03/96	YO995-158
	08/646,539	05/08/96	YO996-068
	08/681,741	07/29/96	YO996-037
25	08/694,606	08/09/96	YO995-218
	08/790,639	01/29/97	YO997-024

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08/790,640	01/29/97	YO997-023
08/733,684	10/17/96	YO996-195
08/862,149	05/23/97	YO997-116
08/862,912	05/23/97	YO997-115
5 08/862,913	05/23/97	YO997-114
08/909,719	08/12/97	YO995-109B (allowed)
08/935,989	10/23/97	YO997-310

U.S. Provisional Patent Applications

	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Attorney Docket No.</u>
10	60/073,102	01/30/98	YO897-0028P1
	60/074,605	02/13/98	YO897-0259P1
	60/077,879	03/13/98	YO997-0038P1
	60/078,287	03/17/98	YO897-0661P1
15	60/091,350	07/01/98	YO897-0259P2
	60/078,304	03/17/98	YO897-0662P1

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Attorney Docket No.</u>
60/093,088	07/16/98	38384P1

The following further documents are also incorporated herein by reference in their entirety:

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin

IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin: Vol. 38 No. 08, August 1995, page 17, "Multifunction Credit Card Package," by Brady, Moskowitz, and Murphy.

Literature Reference

D. Friedman, H. Heinrich, D. Duan, "A low-power CMOS integrated circuit for field-powered radio frequency identification (RFID) tags," 1997 Digest of Technical Papers of the IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference (ISSCC), San 38381DR1

Francisco, CA, February 1997.

PCT Published International Applications

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Attorney Docket No.</u>
PCT/GB96/00061	01/15/96	UK 9-94-066 PCT
PCT/EP95/03703	10/20/95	YO994-242 PCT

UK Published Application

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Attorney Docket No.</u>
9710025.9	05/19/97	YO9-96-084

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an identification tag and more particularly to an identification tag having a large number of bits of information, where the identification tag has an electronic article surveillance function which is difficult to defeat.

Description of the Related Art

Radio frequency identification transponders (RFID Tags) have been developed in the last years to take advantage of the fall in semiconductor logic and memory prices. Such tags are available having a single silicon chip attached to a wire or patch antenna. Such tags, however, may be shielded from the high frequency RF used to communicate with the tags. The anti-theft properties of the RFID tags are suspect.

Magnetic electronic article surveillance (EAS) tags are much less easily shielded from the low frequency magnetic detection fields. Such EAS tags as described below, however, have possibilities of storing only a few bits of information.

Some conventional magnetic EAS tags have employed the Barkhausen jump effect. Generally, the Barkhausen effect is characterized by a tendency for magnetization induced in a magnetic material to change in discrete steps as an

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external magnetic field is increased or decreased. (The material is said to be a non-linear magnetic material if the magnetisation of the material is not proportional to the external magnetic field.) A large temporal flux change, $df./dt$, occurs when such a step takes place, and a sizable voltage may be induced in a sensing or pickup coil.

For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,181,020 describes a thin-film magnetic tag having a magnetic thin film formed on a polymer substrate and a method for producing the same. The thin film exhibits a large Barkhausen discontinuity without intentional application of external torsional or tensile stress on use. A particular disclosed use is as a marker or tag for use in an article surveillance system wherein articles may be identified by interrogating the tagged article in a cyclic magnetic field of a predetermined frequency in a surveillance area and detecting a harmonic wave of the magnetic field generated by the tag in the surveillance area. This conventional system is only a single bit element using a single Barkhausen layer with no ability to develop a code to distinguish items.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,313,192 describes another single bit tag which relies on the Barkhausen effect. The tag of this invention is selected to include a first component comprised of a soft magnetic material which constitutes the bulk of the tag. A second component comprised of a semi-hard or hard magnetic material is integral with the first component. The tag is conditioned such that the second component has activating and deactivating states for placing the tag in active and deactivated states, respectively. Such conditioning includes subjecting the composite tag to predetermined magnetic fields during thermal processing stages. By switching the second component between its activating and deactivating states the tag can be switched between its active and deactivated states. A reusable tag with desired step changes in flux which is capable of deactivation and reactivation is thereby realized.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,980,670 describes a one bit magnetic tag formed from a

magnetic material having domains with a pinned wall configuration. The resulting hysteresis characteristic for that material is such that upon subjecting the material to an applied alternating magnetic field, the magnetic flux of the material undergoes a regenerative step change in flux (Barkhausen jump) at a threshold value when the field increases to the threshold value from substantially zero and undergoes a gradual change in flux when the field decreases from the threshold value to substantially zero. For increasing values of applied field below the threshold, there is substantially no change in the magnetic flux of the material. The tag may be deactivated by preventing the domain walls from returning to their pinned condition by, for example, application of a field of sufficiently high frequency and/or amplitude.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,940,966 describes the use of a plurality of magnetic elements in predetermined associations (e.g. with predetermined numbers of magnetic elements and with predetermined spacings between said elements), for identifying or locating preselected categories of articles. When the articles are caused to move relative to a predetermined interrogating magnetic field, each particular association of magnetic elements gives rise to a magnetic signature whereby the article or category of article carrying each of the predetermined associations can be recognized and/or located.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,660,025 describes a marker for use in an electronic surveillance system. The marker, which can be in the form of a wire or strip of magnetic amorphous metal, is characterized by having retained stress and a magnetic hysteresis loop with a large Barkhausen discontinuity. When the marker is exposed to an external magnetic field whose field strength, in the direction opposing the instantaneous magnetic polarization of the marker, exceeds a predetermined threshold value, a regenerative reversal of the magnetic polarization of the marker occurs and results in the generation of a harmonically rich pulse that

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is readily detected and easily distinguished.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,175,419 describes a method for interrogating an identification tag comprised of a plurality of magnetic, thin wires or thin bands which have highly rectangular hysteresis curves and different coercive forces. The wires or bands are preferably of amorphous material, but means for obtaining the highly rectangular hysteresis curves and different coercive forces are not taught; nor is the concept taught of using a time varying magnetic field superimposed on a ramp field for interrogation.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,729,201 describes an inexpensive multibit magnetic tag is described which uses an array of amorphous wires in conjunction with a magnetic bias field. The tag is interrogated by the use of a ramped field or an ac field or a combination of the two. The magnetic bias is supplied either by coating each wire with a hard magnetic material which is magnetized or by using magnetized hard magnetic wires or foil strips in proximity to the amorphous wires. Each wire switches at a different value of the external interrogation field due to the differences in the magnetic bias field acting on each wire.

The above identified U.S. Patents and the following related U.S. Patents assigned to the assignee of the present invention are hereby incorporated by reference: 5,528,222; 5,550,547; 5,552,778; 5,554,974; 5,538,803; 5,563,583; 5,565,847; 5,606,323; 5,521,601; 5,635,693; 5,673,037; 5,682,143; 5,680,106; 5,729,201; and 5,729,607. U.S. Patent applications assigned to the assignee of the present invention include: serial No. 08/303,965 filed Sept. 9, 1994 entitled RF Group Select Protocol, by Cesar et al. ; serial No. 08/621,784 , filed on March 25, 1996 entitled "Thin Radio Frequency Transponder with Lead Frame" by Brady et al. (pending); serial No. 08/626,820, Filed: 4/3/96, entitled "Method of Transporting RF Power to Energize Radio Frequency Transponders", by Heinrich et al. ; application submitted 8/9/96 entitled RFID System with Broadcast Capability by Cesar et al. ;

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application submitted 07/29/96 entitled RFID transponder with Electronic Circuitry Enabling and Disabling Capability, by Heinrich et al.; serial No. 08/592,250; serial No. 08/496,838; serial No. 08/496,838; serial No. 08/909,719 ; serial No. 08/621,784,660,249 ; serial No. 08/660,261 ; serial No. 08/790,640 ; serial No. 08/790,639 ; and serial No. 08/ 681,742. The above identified U.S. Patents and U.S. Patent applications are hereby incorporated by reference.

Summary of the Invention

An RFID tag is combined with a magnetic EAS tag. The conducting elements of the RFID tag such as the antenna or the parasitic elements used to tune the antenna characteristics may be wholly or partially made from a non-linear magnetic material which produces a large signal in a magnetic EAS detection field. The non-linear magnetic material may be coated or electroplated or electrolessly plated with a good electrical conductor to enhance the antenna characteristics of the RFID tag. The non-linear magnetic material may be advantageously connected to dielectric material used to support and/or encapsulate the antenna and electronic components of the RFID tag.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 shows block diagram of an RF tag of the invention;

FIG. 2 shows a block diagram of an RFID tag;

FIG. 3 shows an elevation sketch of a physical layout for the sketch of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 shows an alternative arrangement of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 shows perspective sketch of a preferred alternative antenna arrangement for an RFID tag;

FIG. 6 shows a perspective sketch of a patch antenna mounted coplanar with a non-linear magnetic material;

FIG. 7 shows an elevation sketch of the apparatus of FIG. 5; and

FIG. 8 shows an elevation sketch of the apparatus of FIG. 6 showing the supporting dielectric material.

Detailed Description of the Invention

FIG. 1 shows block diagram of an RF tag 10 having tag electronics 12, a tag memory 14, and a tag power supply 16 connected to a tag antenna 18. The tag antenna 18 is shown in this embodiment made from a non-linear magnetic material 17. Such non-linear magnetic materials may have electrical conductivity insufficient for high quality antennas, and an alternative most preferred embodiment is to coat the non-linear magnetic material with a good electrical conducting material 19 such as copper, gold, or a conducting polymer. The conducting material 19 need only be as thick as the skin depth of the high frequency RF signals sent to the RFID tag 10. Such conducting material 19 may be coated on the non-linear magnetic material 17 by coating processes well known in the art such as evaporation, electroplating, or electroless plating.

FIG. 2 shows a sketch of an RFID tag 10 having a tag antenna 18 electrically and spatially separated from a non-linear magnetic material 17. In the embodiment shown, the non-linear material is shown as a wire placed as a parasitic element to a dipole antenna 18 of the RFID tag 10. A preferred embodiment in this case also is to have the non-linear material 17 coated with an electrically conducting material if the electrical resistivity of the non-linear material 17 is too high.

FIG. 3 shows an elevation sketch of a physical layout for the sketch of FIG. 2. The dipole antenna 18 is connected to a silicon chip 34 containing the tag memory, tag electronics, and tag power supply by wires 36 and 38. The antenna 18 and the chip 34 are mounted on a dielectric material 32. The non-linear material 17 is mounted on the opposite side of the dielectric material 32 to the antenna 18 and chip 34. In this embodiment, the non-linear material 17 may once again be coated with a good electrical conductor.

FIG. 4 shows an alternative arrangement of FIG. 2. The silicon chip 34, the antenna 18, and the non-linear material 17 are all mounted on the same side of a supporting structure made of dielectric 32. In this embodiment, the non-linear material 17 may once again preferably be coated with a good electrical conductor.

5 FIG. 5 shows perspective sketch of a preferred alternative antenna arrangement for an RFID tag. A silicon chip 34 is electrically attached to an electrically conducting patch antenna 50. The silicon chip is also electrically attached to an electrically conducting ground plane 52, which is spatially separated from the patch antenna 50 by a dielectric material (not shown). In the embodiment shown
10 in FIG. 5, the electrically conducting ground plane 52 is made from non-linear magnetic material 17. In this embodiment, the non-linear material 17 may once again preferably be coated with a good electrical conductor.

FIG. 6 shows a perspective sketch of a patch antenna mounted coplanar with a non-linear magnetic material 17. The magnetic material may be in the form of a wire or in the form of a sheet as shown in the diagram.
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FIG. 7 shows an elevation sketch of the apparatus of FIG. 5. In this case, the dielectric material 32 supporting the patch antenna, the chip 34, and the ground plane 52 is explicitly shown. The alternative embodiment having a conducting material 19 coating the non-linear material is also shown. In this case, the material
20 of the patch antenna 50 is alternatively made of a non-linear magnetic material instead of the ground plane 52. Once again, the non-linear material 17 may once again preferably be coated with a good electrical conductor.

FIG. 8 shows an elevation sketch of the apparatus of FIG. 6 showing the supporting dielectric material 32.